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JAPANESE SHIP IN FAST TRIP.
The Japanese steamship Tomiura has made the fastest time on record between Yokohama and Seattle, having covered the distance in fifteen days, a record for a trans-Pacific freighter.

'SALE' BY FRANCE STIRS THE ORIENT

Report Circulated That U. S. Is Negotiating for Territory in Indo-China.

PEKING, Sept. 15.—Somebody has turned on the steam valve and started another political and diplomatic pot boiling in the overworked rumor factory here. The latest rumor, which it is whispered originated in Tokyo and Paris, has to do with such a "trivial" thing as informal negotiations between the American and French Governments for the sale of Annam, a French possession in Indo-China.

As with all such rumors in diplomatic and political circles of the Orient, they are accepted as gospel truth in some quarters and result in many unofficial and official powwows. Investigation of the rumor in authoritative circles reveals that there is absolutely no truth to the report, but there are others who assume an air of great wisdom and regard the report as not altogether unfounded, pointing out that recent conditions in Annam have been such as to cause untold difficulties to France.

They point out that rebellions among the natives have become frequent and that recently a large force of natives attempted to attack the Government police office, the Governor's office and other Government properties as a preliminary to a revolution. While investigation of the statement shows that the natives of Annam did stage such a demonstration against Government property on August 12, it was also revealed that the plan was frustrated and many conspirators were arrested. However, the "rumor politicians and diplomats" say that owing to its "extremely embarrassed financial condition" France seems to be unable to effect any means of keeping the natives in control.

JAPAN CONSIDERS U. S.-BRITISH POWER

See Possibility of Union Restraining Nippon in Far East.

TOKIO, Oct. 10.—A belief prevailing in Japan that the United States and England may join hands in restraining Japan in her Far Eastern policy has been the basis of much comment in the press. Japan's brilliant writer, Ichiro Tokutomi, the editor of the military organ, the Kokumin, wrote a special article on American-English relations, in which he called the United States the "enfant terrible" of the world. Mr. Tokutomi regards the prospect of cooperation between England and America with some anxiety. The world will be obliged to agree with what they agree, he observes, but he consoles himself with the thought that such cooperation is unlikely owing to American suspicions of England and lack of world knowledge.

After summing up his conclusions as to the position of England as arbiter of the world, Mr. Tokutomi says: "But there comes England's competitor, whom England at least in her heart of hearts fears as a formidable Power. America may be called an exponent of the world's different races. But the mastery of the American people is the Anglo-Saxons. England and America are brother nations, with the Anglo-Saxon blood in them. The destiny of the world is now entrusted to these brother nations."

"If they should cooperate in the work of solving the problems of the world, however unreasonable the results of such solution may be, the world will be obliged to agree," thinks Mr. Tokutomi. But, he asks: "Is America willing to act the role of younger brother and follow England's lead? Americans want to be the first in everything. Will they be content to take the second place in the solution of world problems?" He doubts it, saying: "To think that America will follow the lead of England as a younger brother, dutifully obeying orders in the solution of the world problems and will be the unique supporter of England, is the observation of a blind man."

In short, Mr. Tokutomi observes, the war has Americanized the world rather than influenced America. Mr. Wilson's advocacy of the democratization of the world was, in his opinion, an illustration of how the American tries to measure the world with the rule he applies to his own country. The American considers that it is his mission to force Americanism upon other nations.

AUSTRIAN PROVINCE OFFERS TO AID SELF

Salsburg Can Get Along Without U. S. Help.

Word has been received by the New York headquarters of the American Relief Administration's European Children's Fund, 115 Broadway, that the Government of Salsburg, formerly part of Austria-Hungary, is in a position to aid in the relief work among children in that province until May 1 next. The organization has accordingly withdrawn to a large extent from the province of Salsburg, but is continuing to ship foodstuffs into it and to pay part of the expenses of distribution. Salsburg is the first province of the old empire to show signs of self help.

All of the work of the organization in Czechoslovakia was turned over to the Czechoslovakian organization, headed by Miss Alice Masaryk, daughter of the President of Czechoslovakia, on August 1. The fund ended its work in Salsburg in May in order to direct all of its attention to children along the Adriatic coast and in the mountain districts of Dalmatia and Montenegro, where food is very scarce.

CHINA ENCOURAGES COTTON.

Manchurian Government Takes Active Steps Among Farmers.

MUKDEN, Sept. 15.—With a view to developing the industry of cotton growing the provincial Government of Manchuria has issued instructions to all officials urging them to constantly encourage farmers to grow cotton. The Government officials have also detailed special investigators to visit the farmers, explaining the necessity of developing the cotton industry.

PLANES A DANGER IN HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 6.—So many continental airplane lines now cross Holland that some of the Dutch cities have adopted ordinances to prevent the air liners from flying so low as to become a source of danger. An ordinance adopted by this city requires the air pilots to keep more than 500 feet above the level of the city.

EXPAND OR EXPLODE, JAPAN'S PROBLEM

Siberia Natural Outlet for People and Industry, Says Official.

TOKIO, Oct. 10.—Alleging that under the names of "territorial greed" and "invasion" the Japanese people are prevented from seeking land beyond the seas "to live and have their being," the Nichi Nichi puts the question: "Where shall our countrymen go?" After remarking that the United States had protested against Japan's Siberian policy, thereby causing undesirable complications between the two nations, the newspaper gives prominence to an interview with an anonymous high official who says that Japan's development in Siberia will be beneficial both to Japan and the United States, if the matter is considered rationally.

The unnamed official writes as follows: "The land where Japanese should emigrate to Siberia after all, in view of various diplomatic circumstances, America refuses admission to Japanese immigrants and Australia shuts her door. The lands which Japan has newly acquired and for which we are given the trusteeship have not sufficient space to welcome immigrants."

"Our country is prosperous in the power of multiplying population and the density of population is fast increasing here. The people are energetic and alert, full of ambition and power of activity. They know of no way of stretching out their powerful hands. Japan is destined to seek places abroad for their activity. Japan's perplexity because of her surplus population is not a problem for Japan alone. Neighboring nations should study calmly how this surplus population may be disposed of. Even if Japan had territorial ambitions, what of that? Why should the present territorial limits of any country be considered as the proper limits?"

"Territory is acquired accidentally. Because of such accident one country enjoys limitless natural resources while another has to suffer because of a surplus of population. When such a perplexed country seeks to change the national boundary lines to relieve conditions which are not just to that country, such a policy should not be called irrational by any means. If water or air is compressed into a narrow space it will burst out in an explosion. The same thing may be said about international relations."

"God blessed Japan with Siberia, which fortunately lies beside her. But Japan has no territorial ambition there. She only wants to exploit the natural resources there under the flag of equality of opportunity. To obstruct that policy is indeed a selfish thing to do."

"Besides, America has a vast territory of her own, a virgin soil. Almost no hand of development touched her Alaska. So Americans do not care to emigrate into Siberia. But for Japan emigration is of vital necessity. If developed properly by Japanese Siberia, where large scale agriculture is absolutely necessary, will secure agricultural implements from America to America's profit. There will be mutual benefits accruing from such a scheme. I hope that the American Government and people will regard the question of Japan's pressure of population upon the means of subsistence as a world issue."

JAPAN AIMING AT CHINA ROAD CONTROL

Commission Tells of Moves in Manchuria and Eastern Siberia.

PEKING, Oct. 10.—The Japanese betray an ambition to monopolize the operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In the opinion of a commission sent by the Chinese government to Manchuria and Eastern Siberia to inquire into political conditions there, particularly as they affected the railway.

The commission was composed of Dr. J. C. Ferguson, American adviser to the President of China; M. Padoux, French financial adviser to the Chinese Government; and E. Lenox-Simpson, British, whose official title is statistical officer to the President. In a report to the Chinese Government the commission stated:

"The Japanese attitude toward the Chinese Eastern Railway to-day is in direct outward appearance. Nevertheless beneath the surface are to be seen numerous indications of their deep desire to dominate, if not control, its administration."

"They overlook no opportunity to interfere with the working of the line; they constantly watch the movement of traffic and they have made every possible attempt to install themselves in a commanding position both along the railway and in buildings belonging to the company. Last year they made a deliberate attempt to seize the section south of Harbin (Changchun-Harbin) by moving up to Harbin all material necessary to convert the line from Russian broad gauge to standard gauge (South Manchurian system), an effort which was successfully resisted by the agents of the allied Powers. Since then they have attempted to cover the failure by offering to lease from the Chinese Eastern for a term of years all the freight space on the Changchun-Harbin section and thus to establish an effective Japanese monopoly, an effort which also has come to naught."

Under the head of criticism of Chinese policing, the commission reported that "country districts, particularly the Sungari Valley and the sections of the railway in the mountainous districts of eastern Kirin, are full of bands of henchmen (Chinese) harassing and preying upon the country and frequently plundering steamships and junks."

"The territorial officials maintain," the report continues, "that once Japanese evacuation is carried out this danger will disappear. They point to the great number of steel rifles captured and the arming of the bands with Japanese machine guns as proof that foreign nations have assisted brigandage in order to break down Chinese control."

"At the station of Imanpo, 100 miles east of Harbin, a car full of hand grenades was seized by the Chinese garrison a few days prior to the commission's visit, evidently consigned to brigands, who are said to number 6,000 to 7,000 in this district alone."

BIG OIL LOSS IN EVAPORATION.

Gasoline to Run 1,200,000 Automobiles 12 Months Wasted Yearly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Loss in petroleum due to evaporation between the wells and the refineries amounts to 200,000,000 gallons and more each year, the Bureau of Mines declared to-day, adding that most of this loss is entirely preventable.

Gasoline lost annually to industry through preventable evaporation is sufficient to operate 1,200,000 automobiles for twelve months, allowing 250 gallons a car, the bureau estimated.

THE STORY of SILK

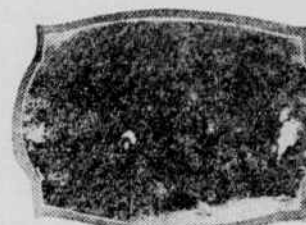


Out of their silken prisons the dusty little moths pierce their way to lay the tiny eggs which become the "seeds" of the silk crop for the next year. The rearing of the worms is an exacting science, requiring so much personal attention that it is impossible to undertake the work on a large scale.

It is because sericulture is limited to the farm homes in Japan where the little spinners are cared for so skillfully, that they produce threads of such superior quality.

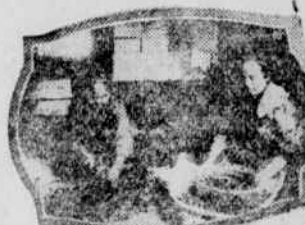


The tiny little silkworms are hatched out on the papers on which the eggs were laid, and then placed in small trays. From this time until these worms have spun their cocoons they are cared for most constantly, for the quality and quantity of their spinings depend entirely upon the attention and feeding they receive.



The silkworms are most fastidious in the matter of food. They eat only fresh, finely cut mulberry leaves, hand picked, from these trees, which seem to grow best in Japan.

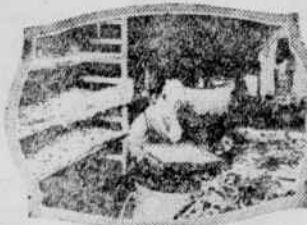
To feed these ever-hungry little silk makers, leaves from trees covering over a million and a quarter acres are required.



When the worms are very small they eat seven or eight times a day, and during this period the housewives are never very far from their charges.

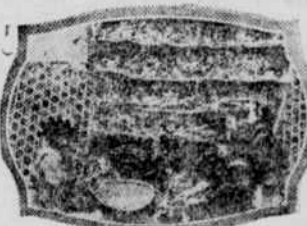
Day and night special meals of the mulberry leaves, cut fine, must be prepared and sprinkled over the hungry little money makers.

On stormy days the housewives get a little rest, for the worms enjoy eating only when the weather is agreeable to their artistic temperaments.



The hungry worms eat so much and grow so fast that in the first five weeks of life they increase in size many times. But in these five weeks they eat enough to last them the rest of their lives.

When satiated, they grow restless and the farmer is glad, because he knows his worms are ready to go to work.



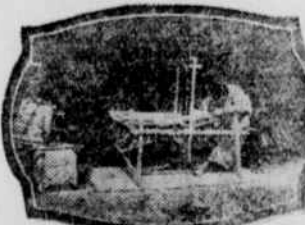
When the silkworm goes to work he undertakes his new job with great seriousness. Climbing up the rice straw leaders, which the little Japanese girls have ready for the occasion, he picks out a comfortable spot and starts to spin. He works as industriously as he ate, for he never stops until he has "done his bit," which is from 500 to 1,200 yards of silken thread.



—and this is the "crop" the Japanese farmer raised—thousands and thousands of these little shells of silk. All the time the worms were spinning constant care had to be exercised to prevent two worms spinning their cocoons together. Double cocoons cannot be unwound.



After sorting the cocoons for quality the cocoons are boiled to kill the chrysalides. Then the tiny filaments are caught up and the cocoons literally unwound. As the Japanese housewife reels these tiny threads together they unite to form a single uniform rounded strand of lustrous raw silk.



Of course there are many large establishments in Japan which produce rich silken fabrics for the markets of the whole world, but every farmer's wife weaves remarkably fine cloths whenever she finds an interval from household or field duties.



And when the fabrics are complete skilled workmen apply the wonderful colors and patterns which have made Japanese Silks eagerly sought for by buyers in all countries, but by far the largest quantity and the finest qualities find their way to America.

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